

WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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SALISBURY, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1821.

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The **WESTERN CAROLINIAN** is published every Tuesday, at **THREE DOLLARS** per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements will be inserted on the customary terms. Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

New Goods.

The subscriber is now opening, at his Store in **Salisbury**, a general and well selected assortment of **Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Medicines,**

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.
1a27 J. MURPHY.

Private Entertainment.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends, and the public in general, that he has established himself in the house formerly occupied by the Rev. Peter Eaton, in the Town of **Huntsville**, Surry county, North-Carolina; and has been at considerable expense in making his rooms commodious and comfortable, for the reception of Travellers, and all who may favor him with their custom. His Stables are provided with **Liquors** of the best quality, and his Stables with every thing requisite for Horses; and hopes, by particular attention, to merit a share of public patronage.
MUMFORD DEJORNATT.

Huntsville, Dec. 17, 1820.—30ft
N. B. The subscriber continues to carry on the *Cabinet Business*, and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch, for cash, credit, or country produce.
H. D.

Clock & Watch Making, &c.

The public are respectfully informed, that **Z. ELLIOTT** and **E. B. BURNHAM**, Clock and Watch Makers, from New-York, have commenced the above business, in its various branches, a few doors from the Court-House, Main-street, Salisbury; where all orders in the line of their business will be thankfully received, and with pleasure attended to, without delay. The subscribers have for sale an assortment of

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware;
Consisting of patent-lever and plain Watches, warranted first quality; gold and gilt Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, and Breast Pins, of various patterns; silver Spoons, Thimbles, Sleeve Buttons, Steel Watch Chains, &c. &c.
ELLIOTT & BURNHAM.

N. B. Clocks, Watches, and Timepieces, of every description, carefully repaired, and warranted to keep time.
30 E. & B.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE.—Will be sold, at the court-house in **Salisbury**, on the last Thursday of March next, a tract of **LAND** of 444 acres, lying on the Yadkin, and known by the name of **John S. Long's Ferry**. Also, six likely **NEGROES**, the property of **John S. Long**, to satisfy sundry executions in favor of **Alexander Long**, senior, **Michael Brown**, and others, vs. **John S. Long**.
JNO. BEARD, Sen. Sheriff.

January 25, 1821.—34ts



The Celebrated Horse Napoleon,

NOW in full health and vigor, will stand the ensuing season at my stable, in **Salisbury**, at the moderate price of twelve dollars the season; seven dollars the single leap, and twenty dollars for insurance; which will be demanded as soon as the mare is discovered to be with foal, or the property transferred. The season will commence the first day of March, and end the first of August.
MICHAEL BROWN.

February 9, 1821.—13w38

DESCRIPTION.—**Napoleon** is a beautiful sorrel, ten years old this spring, sixteen hands and one inch high, of most excellent symmetry, and possesses as much power and activity as any horse on the continent; and as a race-horse stands unrivaled.
M. B.

PEDIGREE.—**Sky Scrapper**, the sire of **Napoleon**, was got by **Col. Holmes's** famous imported horse **Dare Devil**, who was bred by the Duke of Grafton, and got by **Mag-net**, out of **Hebe**; **Hebe** was got by **Chrysolite**, out of an own sister to **Eclipse**. **Sky-Scrapper's** dam was the celebrated running mare **Oracle**, who was got by **Obscurity**; his grandam by **Celar**; his grandam by the imported horse **Partner**.

Obscurity, **Celar** and **Partner**, were all fine bred horses, descended from the best blood in England. **Slow** and **Eazy**, the dam of **Napoleon**, was got by the imported horse **Baronet**; her dam, called **Camilla**, was got by **Cephalus**; her dam, who was sister to **Brilliant** and **Burrel's Traveller**, was got by **Old Traveller**; her grandam by **Fearnought**, out of **Col. Bird's** famous imported mare **Killister**. The above pedigree of **Camilla**, was given by **Gen. Wade Hampton**, of S. Carolina, who bred her for **Gen. Gunn**, of Philadelphia.

Signed, JNO. ALLSTON.
PERFORMANCE.—I do hereby certify, that **Napoleon** has run four races, all of which he has beat with great ease; the last over the **Salisbury** turf, beating **Branch's Sir Druid**, **Singleton's bay horse**, and **Jones's colt**; **Branch's** and **Singleton's** horse he distanced. He has never been brought to the turf since; and I do recommend him as a sure foal getter.
JOHN THOMPSON

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the **Uharee**, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of **Salisbury**, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. Also, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of **Salisbury**, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of **Salisbury**, viz.: the houses and lot which **Mr. Allison** now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town. Any person wishing to purchase any of the above-mentioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of **Salisbury**, Rowan County.
38ft J. A. FISHER.

Notice.

THE bonds, notes, and accounts, due the **Clinton Town Company** on purchase of lots, &c. have been placed in the subscriber's hands for collection, to whom persons in arrears are requested to make immediate payment, as he, and no other person, is properly authorised to receive payment and grant acquittances.
3w38 EML. SHOBER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near **Charlotte**, N. C. a mulatto man by the name of **NELSON**, between 20 and 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and a negro woman, by the name of **EDY**, 25 years of age, black, and of the common size. I will give the above reward for said negroes, if delivered to me at **Union Court-House**, S. C. or secured in any Gaol, and information given me so that I get them again.
WILLIAM KELLY.

February 26, 1821.—3 38

To the Public.

ON the night of the 10th inst. I lost my **Black Morocco Pocket-Book**, with the strap torn off, either at **Basil Gaither's** Store, or on the road between there and home, containing the following papers, viz.

One note of hand on **James Henshaw**, for \$120 45, principal; one do. on **Willson Niblack**, for \$80; one do. on **A. Morrow**, amount not recollected; one *Due Bill* on **D. McGuire**, for \$25; a note on **Thomas Morrow**, for \$34; with other notes and valuable papers, among which are three notes of hand from myself and **Capt. Arthur Morrow**, for \$51. There were \$570 in cash among the papers. I will give a reasonable reward for my book and papers.
EDWARD BOSWELL.

Rowan County, Feb. 20, 1820.—38 3

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

JOHN IRWIN, Original Attachment,
vs. **ARNER M'LEOD**, Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident of this state....Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in **Charlotte**, on fourth Monday in February next, and reply and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.
3m29f

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. J. M. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

RUTHERFORD COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the second Monday of January, A. D. 1821....**Abel Hill** vs. **Fredrick F. Alley**—Original attachment levied on a negro girl and other property. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered that publication be made in the *Western Carolinian* for three months, for the defendant to come in, answer, plead, or demur to this attachment, or judgment will be entered by default, and the property levied on be condemned for payment of said debt.
ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

Test. ROANE, Attorney for Plaintiff. 3m36f

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CABARRUS COUNTY:

JANUARY Sessions, 1821. **John Phifer** vs. the heirs at law of **Martha Ross**, deceased; petition for partition of real estate, filed. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that some of the heirs at law of **Martha Ross** reside without the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, for the said heirs to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of **Cabarrus**, at the court-house in **Concord**, on the third Monday in April next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, as to them. Witness **John Travis**, Clerk of our said court, at **Concord**, the third Monday in January, Anno Domini 1821, and in the 43th year of our Independence.
6w37 JOHN TRAVIS, C. C. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

WILKES COUNTY:

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January term, 1821. **Thomas W. Wilson** vs. **John Hoots**; original attachment, summons **William Powell** as garnishee. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that **John Hoots** is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made for three months in the *Western Carolinian*, for the defendant to come in at next court, to be held on the last Monday of April for this county, and plead, answer, or demur to said suit, or judgment by default final will be entered against him.
Copy from the minutes. #46

Feb. 2, 1821. B. MARTIN, C. C. C. C.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

REMARKS OF MR. FISHER OF N. C.

ON THE

Reduction of the Army,

In the House of Representatives, January 19, 1821.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—The gentlemen who have preceded me in this debate have taken a wide survey of the subject, discussing it as well in detail as on general principles. Should I be led by their example into the same latitude of remark, I can, nevertheless, promise that I will not harass the committee with a very long speech. The question for reducing the present militia establishment is not a new one; but not the less important on that account. My worthy colleague (**Mr. Williams**) has, on several occasions, brought this subject before Congress, and, heretofore, always without success. The army, some how or other, has grown up under his opposition, and flourished under his speeches: but I hope a season has now come, more favorable to its reduction.

The first argument that I shall urge for reducing this establishment will be drawn from the present state of the finances of the country. Sir, we have reached that period in our history, when the ordinary revenues of the country are insufficient to meet the ordinary expenditures of the government. This must arise, either from imperfection in the system providing the revenue, or from defects in the system expending it. Be it chargeable to either, it equally merits serious inquiry and speedy correction. I pretend not to be deeply learned in the science of finance; but it does not require much sagacity to discover that the finances of this government are in a declining and dilapidated condition; and that there are only three alternatives set before us, by which to supply the deficiency in the Treasury. 1st. By loans. 2dly. By imposing taxes. And, 3dly. By retrenchment and economy. The question is, to which of these alternatives shall we resort?

Shall we go on as we have begun, with the borrowing system, making loans after loans, as long as we can obtain them? For one, I think not. The readiness with which capitalists lend their surplus funds to the government is no inducement why we should borrow them. Sir, the facility of obtaining money on credit, is one of the most unfortunate and seductive temptations that can be held out, either to individuals or to governments. If any proof of this position is required, we need only look to the history of this country for the past four or five years. What man of extravagant habits will forego his gratifications, and give over his projects, when he can obtain money on credit, merely by asking for it? What set of office-holders will willingly give up their snug births when they can retain them by borrowing money at 5 per cent? But, as the individual who is always borrowing, will soon come to bankruptcy and ruin, so the government that draws its revenues from loans, must sooner or later reach the period of taxation and oppression.

Loans are but temporary expedients, and should never be resorted to but in cases of extreme emergency, and then only in anticipation of the ordinary revenues of the country. Is this our case? Is there, at this time, any such emergencies pressing upon us? Certainly not. In times of profound peace we resort to loans, and for what purpose? To meet the ordinary, the regular and every day expenses of the government. Sir, to what will this lead? It will lead to a large national debt, and then, as an inevitable consequence, to oppressive taxes. Do gentlemen consider the operation of these loans? That every loan only increases the necessity for another, at least in the ratio of the preceding loan? As an example: for the last year we authorized a loan of three millions of dollars: we are told that a loan of seven millions must be made for this year; and, for aught I can see in our affairs, a loan of five millions at least will be required for each of the remaining years of the present administration—making in all twenty-five millions. That much for principal; but at the end of that time, it will be found that the debt contracted during the last five years of the present administration, will be within a fraction of thirty millions. Again: at the last session we directed a loan of three millions of dollars; but, from the Secretary's report, it appears that only 2,545,431 dollars have been received into the Treasury; so that we are actually paying interest on three millions, when only about two millions and a half and a fraction have been received to the use of government. I only mention this, to show how profitable loans are, even on the favorable terms of 5 per cent.

Sir, as well might you expect to quench thirst in dropsy, by drinking, as to restore your finances to a sound state by loans: every draught only increases the want of another. There is no end to this borrowing system; it is like the clue of Ariadne, the further you pursue it, the deeper it involves you in the inextricable labyrinth. We have the awful example of England before us, and we ought to profit by that example. What is it but the great national debt that presses down to misery and wretchedness the people of that country? A debt, the bare interest of which

swallows up the greater portion of the revenues of that government; a debt, for the payment of the interest of which, the people are taxed literally from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet. And, sir, let me here remark, that the national debt of England, as indeed the debts of all the other states of Europe, were incurred principally by the military establishments of these states, first, from keeping up, in times of peace, standing armies unnecessarily large, and, next, from the wars carried on with those armies. It is not hazardous much, to say, that at least two thirds of the revenue of every government in Europe is consumed by the army, or by persons connected either directly or indirectly with the military.

We see, then, the consequences of loans. They only put off the evil day, which, when it does come, we will only feel the heavier, by the previous procrastination. But, sir, the honorable Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, in his speech the other day, tells us not to be alarmed; that the condition of our finances is not so bad as we fancy; and, he kindly consoled us by promising better times. I always listen with great pleasure to the speeches of that gentleman, for he always speaks good sense; he always gives facts and reason; but, however much I may value the information he imparts, I cannot think that his calculations are always infallible. Sir, I distinctly recollect that the gentleman at the last session promised us better times; and I leave it to members to say, if his predictions have been verified. But, sir, that gentleman is not the only person that has been deceived in his hopes and mistaken in his calculations. Even the Secretary of the Treasury himself has now and then fallen into an error. Sir, not a year since the present incumbent came into office, have his estimates of the revenue come within two millions of the mark; sometimes exceeding, and sometimes falling short by that amount.

In his annual report for 1818, he says that the revenue of that year may be considered as the "average amount which will be annually received;" this amount was about twenty-six millions; but, we find that the revenue of the very next year, (1819,) fell short of that estimate by about two millions of dollars—that the revenue for 1820 fell short about four millions, and that for the present year will fall short by a still larger sum. Even, sir, in ordinary calculations, we find that mistakes may sometimes be made. The Secretary, in his report of 4th December last, informs us that the deficit for the present year will be about seven millions and nearly a half of dollars; but, in his supplemental report of the 20th of the same month, he says that the deficiency is only about four millions six hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars: thus making a difference between the two reports of two millions seven hundred and ninety-three thousand dollars. But, a worthy gentleman from South-Carolina, (**Mr. Simpkins**), gives us to understand that there are a few more errors still behind: and a gentleman from Pennsylvania has dropped a hint more consoling than all the rest. He tells us it will be found that the deficit of the past year is only about six hundred thousand dollars. Which of these ingenious financiers will prove right it is rather difficult to say: but, from the Secretary's report, one thing is plain, viz: that our finances are in a declining state, while the expenditures of the government remain stationary. Take the years 1819, 1820, and 1821, and there is a falling off of about four millions annually.

Sir, I make these remarks not in disparagement of any gentleman, but merely to show how little reliance ought to be placed upon calculations of the revenue of years yet to come. Our revenue is principally drawn from commerce—our commerce depends upon the state of the world, and who can say what that will be a short time hence? No, sir, there is no dependence to be placed on these calculations for better times; if we sit here waiting for better times, we may wait until ruin tumbles about our heads. But, gentlemen may say if you will not wait for the flowing of the waters, what will you do? Will you resort to the next alternative and lay taxes? Sir, this question of taxation is a very trying one; it comes home to the feelings of gentlemen. Now, although I do not claim to possess more independence than other gentlemen, yet I am bold to say, that if there is no other alternative, I would prefer a gentle system of taxation to this everlasting, still beginning, and never ending business of making loans upon loans until the resources of the country will be absorbed in the payment of bare interest: but, there is another alternative, and until that is tried and found wanting, I for one will not consent to impose taxes. This alternative consists in the reduction of useless establishments, in retrenchments of unnecessary expenditures, and in a word, in bringing the expenses of the government within the means of the country. Sir, in making these remarks, I would not be understood as casting the smallest censure on any department of the Executive: the burden of censure must fall upon us and our predecessors. We pass the laws requiring these expenditures, and the Executive only carries into operation what we authorize. The natural tendency of all governments is to

run into extravagance. That our government runs powerfully in this direction cannot be denied; and that the late war, by requiring many extraordinary exertions, accelerated this tendency, is equally evident; but, the exigencies requiring these efforts have ceased to exist, and the expenses incident thereto should also cease. I do not hesitate to say, that at the close of the late war it was right to fix the peace establishment upon the present organization. It was right on two considerations; first, because our situation with the Indians was extremely precarious; secondly, our relations with Spain were then unsettled. But, our Indian wars are now over, and we are at peace with every tribe: our relations with Spain are now settled, and we have Florida by the ratification of the treaty. The chief causes for fixing the army on its present basis being removed, I must think that it may with safety be reduced to six thousand men.

Sir, in the course of the debate, several gentlemen have made allusions to Mr. Jefferson's administration. I will briefly refer to the same period of our history. Let it here be remembered that the second President of the United States, together with his political friends, were ejected from power for certain obnoxious measures—and let it be further remembered that one of those measures was the keeping up a standing army in time of peace. The newspapers of the day were filled with essays against the army; the legislatures of the states remonstrated and instructed their members to urge its reduction. And, sir, how large was the army that created all this alarm? only 5000 men—only half as large as the present peace establishment, and yet the people of that day thought it too large; even Mr. Jefferson entertained the same opinion, for, in his message to Congress, he tells them that he has supplied all the garrisons with men, and that there is a surplus left for which the government has no use; and accordingly we see the army cut down from 5000 to about 3,300 men, thus saving to the nation annually the sum of \$522,000. Yes, sir, the peace establishment of that day consisted only of 3,300 men, and only cost about one million of dollars annually. Now, sir, contrast that with the present army consisting of 10,000 men. Two major generals, four brigadier generals, with aids, colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, and inferior officers in the greatest abundance, costing annually more than three millions of dollars.

Let me ask, what wonderful changes have taken place in our affairs, to justify this great increase of the peace establishment? The gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Simpkins,) tells us, indeed, that our frontiers have considerably enlarged in their extent, and that the number of our posts have multiplied. This is all true, and I will answer the gentleman by simply asking him, have our frontiers enlarged in the proportion of ten to three, and have our posts increased in the same ratio? Surely not. We are at peace with the savages, with the world; and if it is said, we shall have Florida to occupy, I will answer, that Mr. Jefferson, with his three thousand men, took possession of, and occupied, Louisiana, a country of many times the extent, and a thousand times the value, of Florida, and that, too, where there was much greater dissatisfaction than will be found in Florida. Then, sir, I come to this conclusion: if 3,300 men were sufficient for the purposes of the country in 1803, surely double that number will answer for the present times. By fixing the peace establishment at six thousand men, we save to the nation more than one million of dollars annually, and send to the plough four thousand citizens. But I have other, and, to my mind, even weightier reasons than those of economy, in favor of reducing the present large standing army of the country.

Sir, in the early days of our government, (and I believe the time will come when those days will be celebrated by historians, and sung by poets, as the golden age of this republic)—in those days it was held, that standing armies were dangerous in times of peace: not dangerous, as some gentlemen would suppose us to mean, from their physical force: No, sir, we are not so timid as to fear that the country has any thing to apprehend from the swords and bayonets of the army, were it even much larger than it is—but dangerous from their moral and political tendency to corruption. My colleague, who has gone before me in this debate, has so fully shown the immoral tendency of standing armies, that I shall not dwell long upon this part of the argument.

Sir, the military establishment, in all governments, and, above all, in our government, is essentially different from the civil establishment. The army is a body of men separated and removed from the great mass of the people. They are governed by different laws, and upon different principles. Blind obedience to the will of their officers is their only principle. On the part of the soldier, this begets a spirit of servility; on the part of the officer, a spirit of overbearing tyranny—both equally aversive to the theory and practice of our government. In this point of view standing armies are evils in our country, and, like all other evils, we should have as little of them as possible. The absolute necessity of the case should be the rule by which to regulate the size of the army; if we can garrison our posts with 6,000 men, why have more than that number? I say garrison our posts; for the idea of defending the country with a standing army is preposterous. The constitution never contemplated such a defence, nor did it ever enter into the heads of our political forefathers. The militia is the legitimate, the constitutional defence of the country. Sir, I was shocked to hear the gentleman from Virginia, (General Smyth,) deliver the sentiments he did upon this subject. If ever his notions of the militia become the prevailing ones of this people, good bye to your republican in-

stitutions—they are gone forever. But his argument is entirely fallacious. In speaking of the militia, he taken them as they were at the beginning of the Revolutionary war, and all the extracts that he read from the letters of Washington and others, describe the militia as they then were—without order or previous discipline. This is unjust, sir. We should consider what the militia are capable of being made, and not what they were before we existed as a nation—before we became an independent people. This is the light in which Washington viewed the militia when he said, "The militia may be trained to a degree of energy equal to every military exigency of the United States;" and Jefferson says: "A well disciplined militia is our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments in war, till regulars may relieve them."

But, sir, the arguments of the gentleman from Virginia have been so fully refuted by the venerable member from Massachusetts, (Mr. Eustis,) that I shall add nothing further upon that, but proceed to another part of the question.

Sir, standing armies have a political tendency subversive of the principles of our government. I lay this down as a proposition—in the proportion in which a government keeps up a large military establishment, in that proportion will the government neglect the militia of the country. This is a proposition which the history of all free governments that ever existed fully proves. Let but a government, let but the people, once place their reliance on standing armies for defence and protection, and the militia, as a natural, as a certain consequence, will fall into neglect, and sink into disrepute. It is plain, that, when nothing is expected from them, they will expect to do nothing. Their ability is distrusted, their enterprise is gone. Yes, sir, standing armies weaken the military spirit of the nation. If any illustration of this principle is required, it can be furnished from English history. It was in the reign of the second James that a standing army was first established in that country. This monarch, under various pretences, formed a standing army of four thousand five hundred men. This was the nucleus of the English standing army; it soon grew larger, and we now see what it is—and, mark it! at the very time at which we date the origin of standing armies in England, at that very time we may also date the decline of the militia; and, sir, it is a striking circumstance, that the very same arguments used by James and his ministry, to justify their armed force in time of peace, are now urged by gentlemen on this floor, in defence of the present establishment, namely, that the militia are inefficient, and that no reliance can be placed upon them. This, then, being the practical tendency of standing armies, I ask, if it is proper, in times of peace, to keep up a single company more than the absolute necessity of the country demands?

But, sir, I have another objection against the present size of the peace establishment. We should never enlarge the army beyond what necessity strictly requires, for the reason that it increases the patronage of the government; it extends the influence of the Executive branch. The patronage of this government, I admit, is small, compared to that of other governments, but yet its increase is alarming. Look at the progress of patronage in this government for the past 12 years; turn over your laws, and examine them, and it will be found that not a year has gone by, not a Congress has passed over, but the powers of the Executive have been enlarged. Indeed, it would seem that all the powers of the states are passing into the hands of Congress, and many of the powers of Congress into the hands of the Executive. The army adds to this patronage. The President is commander in chief of the army; he virtually has the appointment of all the officers; he, at pleasure, has the power of removing them. He and the head of the War Department are the only persons seen by the army; Congress is never seen, until first felt by some law.

Patronage is power. See what it does in Great Britain; what a mighty machine in the hands of that government! And, whenever corruption dims the glory of our institutions, it will enter in at the door of patronage. If, then, we value our republican privileges, guard against the increase of Executive patronage.

Again; I will advance another objection against large military establishments. To keep up a large army necessarily requires to have at the head of the army great military chieftains. Now, these chieftains, commanding the army, may at times have the power to involve the country in difficulties and war. The chiefs of armies are generally men of great influence and popularity in the government, and it may so happen that they themselves may not only violate the constitution and laws of the country, but, by their influence, bring the government to support and protect them in this violation. History furnishes examples to support this view. I think gentlemen will remember what happened a year or two since, when our army, led, perhaps, by the military science so much talked of, entered into a neighboring province, not only without orders, but plainly contrary to orders, and, what is worse than all, contrary to the constitution of the country. I need not recall to the minds of gentlemen the excitement produced on the occasion, not only in this house, but in many parts of the country.

There are other cases in point, but I shall only allude one more in support of the proposition; and for this one I am indebted to the annals of England, a country from which we draw so many of our good and bad examples. Sir, those anywise conversant with English history, will remember the long wars that were waged by that nation against the continent during the reign of Queen Anne. It is now known that these wars might

have been terminated long before they were, but for the intrigues of the commander in chief of the British forces. Peace would at once have deprived him of his emoluments, and cut short his career of glory. He determined, therefore, to continue the war, though the treasures and blood of his country might flow in torrents. This commander, sir, was the great Duke of Marlborough.

But this is not all. The chiefs of the army are always apt to take a part in the civil disputes of the country; and let it be remembered that the soldiery always take the side espoused by their commanders. Sir, how many civil disputes have been decided by the army? In England, we see Cromwell, with a force not three times as large as our present army, drive the Parliament out of doors, overturn the constitution, and set himself quietly on the throne. We see Gustavus of Sweden, with a less army than ours, subvert the constitution, and establish a new order of things. And, sir, how long is it since a handful of guards, in Russia, murdered their King, and made Catharine their Empress? In short, look to the seat of an ancient republic, the master state of the world, and say, from Caesar down, how many Emperors were made, how many destroyed, by the praetorian bands—the standing army of Rome? All this shows what may be expected of standing armies, what they have done, and always will do.

I will now briefly consider some of the arguments advanced in favor of keeping up the present establishment.

First, it is said to be necessary to preserve the present army for the purpose of keeping alive the military science of the country. This is a favorite argument of gentlemen, and, I fear, we, who doubt its great force, subject ourselves to the imputation of ignorance and illiberality. Be that as it may, I rejoice, that we do not live under a military government, and that it is not our interest to have a great deal of this military science. The best method, in my humble judgment, to preserve this science is to diffuse it among the militia. Organize them; look to their discipline; put arms in their hands, and let them see that the country relies on them for defence. Do this, sir, and when the voice of the country calls, it will be heard. When military spirits are wanting, they will arise—they will spring from every corner of the country. Sir, I would ask, whence came your best generals in the late war?—your Jackson and your Brown? They were not educated in a standing army; they issued from the walks of civil life; and, it is worthy of remark, that the first laurels that crowned their brows were won with the bayonets of the militia.

Sir, the Secretary of War has laid before us a very able defence of the present establishment; he certainly has placed the subject in its strongest lights. But, it appears to me, before we yield to the full extent of his reasoning, we must admit two hypotheses; first, that war is not distant; and, secondly, that when it does come, it will come upon us suddenly. Now I apprehend that neither of these suppositions should be taken for granted. We see no immediate prospect of war; our political horizon is without a speck; the only little cloud that appeared in it, has been swept away by the ratification of the treaty. And, in the next place, whenever war does come, it will not come upon the nation suddenly. In other governments, where the war making power is lodged in the hands of Kings and ministers, war may be declared unexpectedly to the country; but, here there must first be a sufficient cause of war; negotiation must fail; the whole nation must see and feel the necessity of war; and surely in this time, a wise government and prudent Congress, will have sufficient time to make ample preparations. There are two things that this government will never do, until impelled to them by the public sense: to declare war, and to impose taxes.

Sir, I have always thought, that one of the best features in our government is its unfitness for war; this very unfitness for belligerent operations will save the country from many wars and preserve much blood and treasure. It cannot be denied that a nation, combining the political facilities of war, is much easier propelled to that state than one not calculated to carry on wars. It is with governments, as it is with individuals, give them power, and they will soon find pretences for the exercise of that power. Frederick of Prussia has furnished us an illustration in point; he candidly avows, that one of his leading inducements for declaring war against Maria Theresa, was the martial appearance of his fine army; for, said he, "I had a mind to play upon the instrument which I found in such excellent tune." This King has written another sentiment, that should be well remembered by every member of this house; which should be inscribed in glaring letters over the doors of the War Office, "great armies render governments enterprising, but they make the people slaves."

But, as an argument to preserve the present army, gentlemen have attributed all the disasters of the late war to the reduction of the peace establishment in 1802. This is a view of the subject to which I will not consent. I deny that the reduction of the army in 1802 was the cause of these disasters. There are plainer causes, some of which I will name. First, a want of correct knowledge of the resources of the enemy, and of the difficulties of the enterprise against Canada. The Congress declaring the war, if we judge from their speeches, thought that the capture of Canada would be a mere frolic; that a few regiments of militia would take it in six weeks; in fact, so misinformed were they of the dispositions of the Canadians, and the resources of the enemy there, as to make disappointment and discomfiture inevitable.

A second cause of these disasters, was owing to treachery, or something very like it, in the commander that moved the first army towards Canada. This failure set the current of fortune against us, and at once gave confidence to the enemy, and cause of accusation to the opposition among ourselves.

But, sir, the great cause of the disasters of the late war, was the want of union among ourselves; in our councils, in the nation. A formidable minority in the country doubted the justice and propriety of the war; and they used every means to shackle the powers and energies of the government, and to prevent its prosecution. No war or great enterprise can ever be successfully conducted by this government, when the nation is divided among themselves; disunion paralyzes all our energies. To prove that this was the fruitful source of disasters of the late war, we have only to look to the theatre where they occurred. In the south, where there was no difference of opinion among the people as to the propriety of the war, our failures were few. From the woods of Talladega, to the battle of New Orleans, success and victory crowned our arms. But come here, in the very focus of discord; go to the north, where treason stalked abroad, and you see defeat and disgrace rise up before you at every turn.

And, sir, another cause of our failures was the treason of our citizens on the frontier, who gave every aid and comfort to the enemy, as well as speedy information of all our movements. Among these may be placed the blue-light traitors. And, let me not forget another class, who by their conduct shackled our efforts and gave hopes to the enemy—I mean, sir, that of politicians, who, about the close of the war, concentrated in the Hartford Convention; a set of men that never should be forgotten; on whom should fall the lasting imprecations of posterity; on whom should rest "the curses of hate, and hisses of scorn" of all who love their country. These, sir, are the causes of the disasters of the late war, and not as gentlemen would suppose the reduction of the army in 1802, or its bad organization in 1808.

Again, the gentleman from South Carolina has called in, as an argument, the examples and situation of Europe: that our army is nothing compared to the establishments of the governments of Europe. Sir, I deny that the examples of Europe, in this particular, should have any influence upon us; because there is no similarity in our situation and that of any government in Europe.

The governments of Europe keep up large standing armies for two purposes. First, to keep down their own subjects. What but a standing army prevents the people of England from reforming the abuses of the government? What but a standing army keeps Louis the 16th on the throne of France? All the legitimates are supported on their thrones but by the bayonets of their armies. But this is not the case in our blessed land. Our rulers hold their seats by the free suffrage of the people, and no army is necessary to keep down the people.

In the second place, the governments of Europe keep up large standing armies to repel foreign invasions. Every kingdom in Europe has powerful neighbors, separated only by a river, a hill, or an ideal line. They have reason to look at each other with distrust and suspicion; and wisdom and past experience war them always to be ready. Take for example the kingdom of Prussia, with the immense front of Russia pressing on one side of her frontier, France looking over on another, and the German empire on a third, her natural attitude is that of defence, and her only defence is her standing army. She must keep up a strong military force because her neighbors do so. The same may be said of all the other governments of Europe; for, in reality, that continent presents rather the appearances of war than of peace. This is not our case: we have no fears of sudden invasion. If we pursue the true American policy, keeping clear of all foreign entanglements, we will require no standing armies to defend us from invasion. But the gentleman from South Carolina says, we know not how soon our foreign commerce may be cut up. Admit, for the sake of argument, that it is cut up to-morrow, and I should like to learn from him how he supposes to defend our foreign commerce with a standing army. Our commerce is on the ocean, and if any enemy strikes at it on that element, how will you reach him on the mountain wave? Surely not with the army, but with our glorious little navy. And here, by the way, permit me to observe, that the navy is our proper and only efficient defence against attacks from abroad; and I, for one, will not consent to touch even a cock-boat of the navy, if, by doing so, we weaken the force of that defence. Sir, while your soldiers are demoralizing in camp, the tars of the navy are exercised on the rough bosom of the ocean, and purified by the winds of heaven.

Mr. Chairman, I have already detained you longer than I could have wished, but, before I sit down, I must express my dissent from some of the remarks of my coadjutor and colleague, (Mr. Williams.) Although I do not entirely agree with the results of the report of the Secretary of War, yet, I cannot by any means think of that report as lightly, and with the same feelings, as does my colleague. On the contrary, it seems to me that his strictures were very ill bestowed. The Report, in my humble opinion, is not only highly creditable to the distinguished gentleman that produced it, but it is the ablest defence of the present establishment that I have seen, or expect to hear in this House. As for the lameness of any figures of speech used by the Secretary to illustrate his reasoning, I pre-

less no skill in that way, nor do I think that this floor is a proper place for exhibitions in the art of hypercriticism. Notwithstanding I cannot agree with the opinion of the Secretary, as regards the proper organization of the peace establishment, I am impelled by feelings of justice to say, that his course, on this occasion, as in the whole of his political career, so far as I am capable of judging, has been that of the fearless politician and the enlightened statesman. How does the case stand? We call upon him for a report upon the subject of reducing the army; and he has frankly given us his best lights and ablest views. Because we differ from him in opinion, would it be just in him to accuse us of motives other than those for the public good? Because he differs from us, what right have we to suspect his motives to be less pure than our own? Sir, it is uncharitable. He cannot possibly have any selfish views; the reduction of the army can neither take from his scanty emoluments or lessen his honors. He can have no other feelings on the occasion than those of a public man. I, then, sir, extremely regret that my worthy colleague should have betrayed so much feeling in the course of his speech. I regret it on two accounts: First, because it lessens the merit of the speech itself, in other respects very able; and, secondly, it gives to the world, always too censorious, some grounds to attribute his conduct, on this occasion, to other motives than those of the public good.

However we may differ from one another, or from the Executive, on any occasions, surely courtesy, if nothing else, should make us assign to them motives as pure and as disinterested as our own.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1821.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Solon's" communications, one in reply to "Leonidas," and the other on the new laws, are necessarily deferred until our next.

"Euremetes" shall have an insertion as soon as practicable.

"Bowline Rough" is undergoing the ordeal. How he will come out, is extremely problematical.

MISSOURI.

We have not yet learned whether the Missouri Question was finally settled before the termination of the late Congress; but we have some hope that an adjustment took place, and that this question received its quietus. As a last attempt to effect this desirable object, Mr. CLAY, on the 23d ultimo, (an auspicious day,) moved that a committee be appointed on the part of the House, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report whether it be expedient or not to make provision for the admission of Missouri into the Union on an equal footing with the original states; and if not, whether any, and if any, what provision ought to be made by law, adapted to her actual condition. This motion, after some debate, was agreed to, by a vote of 101 to 53, and a committee of twenty-three appointed, being one from each state. There is probably no doubt that the Senate agreed to this plan; and as the compromise of the previous session was the result of a conference between the two Houses, we fondly hope that the present one terminated in an arrangement satisfactory to a majority of both parties. We say a majority; for there are no doubt some intemperate, hot-headed zealots on both sides of the question, who, rather than recede an inch from the ground they have taken, would cast all upon one desperate venture, and either ride triumphant on the storm, or fall beneath its fury.

A late National Intelligencer contains the Treaty with Spain, lately ratified. It is published both in English and Spanish. We shall endeavor to present it to our readers, in its English dress, in our next.

CENSUS.....The census of the State of Maine has been completed, and the number of its inhabitants ascertained to amount to 297,839. The increase, since the census of 1810, is 69,134, which is 7,852 less than the increase from 1800 to 1810. The emigration mania was at its height somewhere about the middle of the former period, and deprived Maine of many of her hardy sons, to cultivate the wilds of the west; to that must be attributed the difference between the present and former census. The late change in the condition of Maine, from an appendage to Massachusetts, to an independent state, will operate greatly in her favor; and if a wise and liberal policy be pursued, as no doubt it will, she may calculate on a rapid acquisition of strength and respectability.

There are 599 religious societies in Massachusetts, of which 10 are Presbyterians, 132 Baptists, 67 Methodists, 39 Quakers, 22 Episcopalians, and 373 Congregationalists.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

An interesting question, of general importance, was decided yesterday by the Supreme Court, in *Young vs. Bryan*.

The plaintiffs below were citizens of Pennsylvania, the defendant a citizen of Tennessee. The action was brought upon a promissory note indorsed by the defendant. The note was drawn by a citizen of Tennessee, in favor of the defendant; and the question was, whether the drawer and indorser, being citizens of the same state, the holder could sue the indorser in a court of the United States.

The question turned upon the 6th section of the Judiciary Act.

The court decided in favor of the jurisdiction.

An obliging correspondent at Annapolis has forwarded us the following copy of a bill reported in the Legislature by Mr. J. L. Millard. On examining the details of the bill, it will be found that the funds arising from the tax are to be very properly appropriated. The females generally, our correspondent suggests, ought to give a vote of thanks to a gentleman of such merits as Mr. M. He also expresses a hope that the Legislatures of the different states will attend particularly to the provisions of Mr. Millard's bill. The motive of the bill is doubtless excellent, though we have been in the habit of believing that so delicate a concern as matrimony should not be "embarrassed by too much regulation." *ib.*

An act to promote the happiness of the people, and to increase the strength and power of the state.

Whereas the Institution of Matrimony is undeniably the most important means, as well for securing individual happiness in this life, as of promoting the strength and power of a state, by the regular and more rapid increase of population, and yet in the pride and luxurious habits of the citizens of this state, an improper degree of hesitation seems to prevail with the male citizens thereof, to enter into the state of matrimony, either from a false notion of the necessity of a large estate to maintain a family with respectability, or from the want of that reverence for the fair sex, which the virtues of the women of Maryland ought to inspire; and whereas it is deemed prudent to affix some mark of disapprobation, upon those who negligently or wilfully decline entering into this happy state of Matrimony: therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, a tax of twenty cents upon every hundred dollars of assessable property, shall be imposed upon each single man between — and — years of age, being a citizen of this state, and residing therein, which shall be levied annually by the levy courts of the several counties, and collected by the collectors of the county tax, in each county respectively, in the same manner that the county levies are collected; and that the proceeds of such tax be kept by the said levy court, as a separate and distinct fund, for the support and maintenance of female orphans, in the several counties respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the levy courts of the several counties in this state, respectively, shall take the necessary measures, at the levying of the next county levy, for making accurate lists of each unmarried man, between the age of — and — years, as aforesaid, and for the levying and collecting the said tax, herein before imposed; and also for the distribution thereof in such prudent and equitable manner as to them shall seem proper, for the maintenance and support of the poor female orphans in their several and respective counties.

BONAPARTE.

The following is an extract of a letter from a young gentleman belonging to Dundee, to his friend in that neighborhood:

"ST. HELENA, NOV. 6.

"MY DEAR C—, My date will inform you that I have at length reached a tropical climate. In 76 days from London, and 65 from the Downs, we arrived at St. Helena, well. The island presents externally a very forbidding aspect, and nothing better than a naked barren rock. We have been granted permission by the governor to visit the interior: have been through the emperor's residence at Longwood, and have had the gratification of seeing himself, though at a considerable distance—perhaps three hundred yards, of course I can speak to nothing but his dress, which is that of the Legion of Honour. He was accompanied by marshal Bertrand and count Montholon his aides-de-camp. His house consists of one floor, and contains 57 apartments; seven of which form his own suit—billiard-room, drawing and dining rooms, library, bed chamber, dressing-room, and bathing apartment, finished in a most superb style. Count Montholon occupies the other principal suit—the same in number, but inferior in magnificence. His surgeon occupies the right, and his parson the left wings, they each have four handsome apartments. These are all in the front.

The building forms a square: the other three sides are appropriated to his domestics. In the centre of the area is a pond of water, containing gold and silver fishes.—Bertrand lives at a distance of a hundred paces from him; but there is a private walk, overgrown with shrubbery, by which they can pass, at any time, unobserved. A plain of about twelve acres adjacent to the residence, covered with trees, gives the name of Long wood. Plantation House, the dwelling of his excellency lieutenant general Sir Hudson Lowe, is next in note, and is certainly preferable to any part of the island. I have seen him frequently: he is universally spoken well of here, though very rigid in the execution of his duty. The circumference of the island is about twenty-eight miles; Long wood is three miles from St. James's Town, in one direction, and Plantation House is three miles from it in another. We have rode all over the island, and in bare, naked, sterile appearance, it far exceeds the worst part of Scotland I have seen. The climate is most genial, but the soil is scanty. This is the winter season here, and the thermometer in the sun after mid-day ranges from 80 to 94 degrees of Fahrenheit. Upon the line, on the first of August, the thermometer stood at 84 degrees. I have yet met with none of those scorching heats of which we heard so much at home; nor

do I believe they exist to such an extreme as is generally said. Rats and bugs are so abundant here, they seem quite at home, and go about like geese upon a common, &c."—*Scotch paper.*

MOUNT ZION, (GEO.) FEB. 16.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

On Thursday, the 1st inst. Jesse, a son of Mr. Emelus Jordan, living near this place, a child of about 4 years old, was killed by a negro boy of the same age. They were chopping with axes on a piece of timber, standing on opposite sides; and it is presumed that the unfortunate little boy, in the act of stooping, received the other's axe on the top of his head, which split his skull open to the brain: he lived but five minutes. Accidents happen to all, and from death, none are free. The youth, while engaged in innocent mirth, are suddenly made a prey to the jaws of death, and their parents are made to weep for "that which cannot be restored." This accident should be a warning to parents, not to suffer their children to amuse themselves with dangerous tools. [Missionary.]

During the month of January, the American Bible Society received the sum of \$3318; and issued Bibles, &c. to the amount of \$2552.

SCPAPS.

There are in England 509 goals, and 107,000 persons imprisoned in them for various crimes. It is stated 8000 boys subsist in London on plunder.

The queen's acquittal was celebrated at Gravesend with more than usual splendor. Among other ways of manifesting their hatred of some of the witnesses, a wagon, followed in the procession containing the effigies of four persons, viz: the Countess Colombar and Majocchi, with their heads in the pillory, occupied two corners of the wagon, and a celebrated Col. B. and Sir J. L. on two gibbets occupied the other two. They were burnt on Windmill-hill. Many flags were displayed bearing devices and inscriptions. One of the banners was surrounded by an oval order, ornamented with laurel, beneath was this couplet:—

"Of Queen Caroline's case this at last is the sum—She did come over here, and did here overcome."

On a scroll was the figure of a dove escaping from the grasp of a Boa Constrictor.

Many of the robberies in the streets of London are committed by women. Two women had been committed for forcibly throwing a man out of a two story window, by which both his wrists were broken.

Sarah M'Fell and Mary Floyd, two gigantic women, were committed for robbing a young man, foreman to a tailor, of his pocket book and silk handkerchief. They seized him by the collar in the public highway, and on his making resistance, they tore off the skirt of his coat. He was rescued from the women by a soldier.

The queen of England, in her addresses, frequently pays a high compliment to the press—"The press has lent me its most strenuous aid in the conflict with my enemies. It has been at once my spear and my shield: it has been my instrument of attack and of defence; it has been my safeguard as well as that of the constitution."

The latest intelligence from France states that the French people are daily in expectation of the king's death. I thousands of the lower order of the people believe that Bonaparte has escaped from St. Helena, is in France concealed, and only waiting to step into the shoes of Louis.

A piece of land in England, the rental of which is only 156*l.* paid during the last year 388*l.* for poor rates alone.

Tropeau, the place where are assembled the sovereign conservators of the peace of Europe, is a large and handsome town in Upper Silesia.

Salisbury Academy.

THE Trustees are gratified by having it in their power to inform the public, that they have succeeded in forming a permanent engagement with the Rev. JONATHAN O. FREEMAN, to take charge of the Male, and to superintend the Female Department of this Institution. The long experience in teaching, and the established character of Mr. Freeman, enable the Trustees to recommend this school with confidence to the attention of parents and guardians. Miss SLATER and Miss MITCHELL continue, with their usual distinguished success, to teach in the Female Department. Every possible attention will be paid to the religious and moral instruction, as well as to the general deportment of the pupils. The buildings are large and airy, and situated in fine native groves, in different sections of the town. Board may be had in genteel families at a reasonable rate.

N. B. The second quarter in the female school commences on Monday, the 19th March; the male school will open on the first of April.

By order of the Board,
THOS. L. COWAN, Secretary.

Salisbury, March 12, 1821.—40*tf*

Literary.

THE first number of the Journal of Jurisprudence (a new series of Hall's Law Journal) has been published at Philadelphia. The publication will be continued quarterly. Price \$5 per vol. in boards. Subscriptions for the above work will be received by the subscriber at Concord, N. C.

JOHN TRAVIS.

March 5, 1821.

N. B. Subscriptions will also be received for the Edinburgh and London Quarterly Reviews, &c. &c.

The safe delivery of any of the above works, to any Post-Office in the State, shall be warranted. J. T.

Money Found.

ON the 28th day of February last, there was found at my barn, in Cabarrus county, a considerable sum of money in bank notes. Any person who may have lost the money, shall have the same by calling on the subscriber, and describing and proving the same to be his.

SAMUEL ROBERTS.

March 5, 1821.—3 40

Fayetteville Prices Current.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.]

MERCHANDIZE.	Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C.
Bacon	lb.	6	7
Beef, mess	8		
fresh	3		4
Beeswax			30
Brandy, Cog.	gal.	2	2 25
Peach			50
Apple			45
Butter	lb.	12	15
Coffee		28	30
Corn	bush.		60
Cotton, Upland	100 lb.	13	13 50
Flour, superfine	bbl.	3 50	
fine	3 25		3 50
Flax seed	bush.	1 10	1 15
Gin, Holland	gal.	1	1 25
Northern		60	70
Hog's lard	lb.	8	10
Iron, Swedish	100 lb.	5 50	6
English		5	6
Lead	lb.	9	10
Molasses	gal.	38	40
Oats	bush.	45	50
Pork	100 lb.	3 50	4
Potatoes, Irish	bush.	80	1
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof	gal.	1 25	1 35
W. Island, 4th do.			
do. 3d do.		90	
New-England		45	50
Rice	100 lb.	4	5
Salt, Turks-Island	bush.	85	90
Liverpool ground		90	1
Steel, German	lb.	18	20
blistered		12	14
Sugar, Muscovado	100 lb.	10	11
Loaf	lb.	22	25
Tea, Young Hyson		1 12 1/2	1 25
Hyson		1 20	1 40
Imperial		1 75	2
Gunpowder		1 50	1 75
Tobacco, leaf	100 lb.	4 50	
manufactured	lb.	10	12
Tallow		15	16
Wheat	bush.	50	60
Whiskey	gal.	40	45

Wanted,

AN active and intelligent lad, 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. One of correct moral and industrious habits, and who can come well recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying at this office.

Notice.

WHEREAS on or about the night of the 25th ultimo, my wife MARY eloped from my bed and board, without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as it is my determination not to pay one cent of any debt or debts that she may contract. I also forewarn any person from concealing or securing any property of mine that the said Mary may have in her possession, or the law will be put in full force against them.

JNO. FAUST.

March 7, 1820.—4 40

William Curtius,

CONFECTIONER, BAKER, AND DISTILLER,

RETURNS his most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the inhabitants of Salisbury, and its vicinity, for past favors, and begs leave to inform them that he still continues in the above branches, and that all kinds of

Cakes, Candies,
Cordials, Syrups,
Fruits, Confectionaries, &c.

And, also, CRACKERS and light BREAD, will always be found in his shop.

WILLIAM CURTIUS proposes to teach such persons who would wish to learn his business, or some of its various branches, at a moderate price. He flatters himself that parents who wish to see their sons in a profitable line of business, will avail themselves of an opportunity of giving them a good trade, without going through the tedious process and loss of time of common apprenticeships.

Salisbury, Feb. 26.—3w38

Journeyman Tailors.

WANTED, immediately, two or three Journeyman Tailors, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. The subscriber will be enabled, he believes, to give such wages as will make it an object for journeymen to come on and remain here.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Salisbury, March 6, 1821.—59*tf*

State Bank of North-Carolina,

RALEIGH, 2d JANUARY, 1821.

RESOLVED, That the debtors to this Bank and its Branches, be required to pay instalments of one-tenth of their respective debts on renewal, after the 20th instant. Published by order of the Board.

W. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on or about the 10th inst. a Negro Girl by the name of Sally, 18 or 20 years old, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, rather inclined to be fat. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said negro girl to me in Salisbury.

ELIZ. TORES.

Salisbury, N. C. Jan. 30, 1821.—34

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, on the night of the 23d inst. a chestnut sorrel MARE, about fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, light made, long tail, thought to have three white feet, and some white in her forehead, a natural trotter, some saddle marks, no brand recollected, and had a rope round her neck when she went off. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said mare to Major John McClelland, living in the neighborhood of Salisbury, together with all reasonable charges.

THOS. P. MCLELLAND.

February 25, 1821.—3w38

Blanks,

OF the various kinds commonly in use, for sale at the Office of the WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Letter Press Printing,

Of every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, and on short notice.

The Muse! what'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires, &c. &c.



FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

'TIS SWEET IN SECLUSION.

'Tis sweet in seclusion to look on the past,
In the gray of life's twilight recall the day-dream,
To mark the smooth sunshine and skies overcast
That chequer'd our course as we mov'd down the stream.

For O there's a charm in retracing the morn,
When the star of our pleasure beam'd brightly
awhile;
And the tear that in infancy water'd the thorn,
By the magic of mem'ry is chang'd to a smile.

How faint is the touch no perspective bestowing,
Our scenery in Nature's true colors array'd;
How chaste is the landscape—how vividly glowing,
Where the warm tints of fancy are mellowed by shade.

With cheerfulness then, retrospection! I'll greet thee,
Though the night-shade be twind in thy bouquet of sweets.

In the twilight of fancy this bosom will meet thee,
While to the dear vision of childhood it beats.

And the heart that in confidence seeks its review,
And finds the calm impress of innocence there,
With rapture anticipates happiness new,
In hope yet to come it possesses a share.

Then away with foreboding, that parent of sorrow,
For the ills of futurity love hath no fear,
By the glimpse of the past will I sketch the gay morrow,
Give sighs to the wind and oblivion to fear. S.

A DAY DREAM.....FROM THE ATHENEUM.

She must be fair whom I could love,
But more in mind than form;
She must be pure whom I could love,
And yet her heart be warm.

She must be piteous, soft, and kind,
A sufferer with the sad;
I could not love a maiden's mind,
Forever idly glad.

She may be wild, she must be gay,
In hours of youthful glee,
When calmer thought gives welcome way
To mirth and melody.

And she must nurse, with loftier zeal,
That pure and deep delight
Which warms and softens all who feel
For nature's works aright.

She may have foibles—nay, she must;
From such what maid is free?
Perfection, if combin'd with dust,
Were sure no mate for me.

Yet she must nurse no bitterness,
Nor aught imagine meanly;
But err through venial fond excess
Of feelings edged too keenly.

Such foibles, like the dewy sleep
That shuts the flower at night,
With renovating shade will keep
Her bloom of feeling bright.

The form of such a maid would blend
With every thought of mine;
Each wish would own her for its end,
Each hope on her recline.

To me she would be such, as spring
To wintry field or wood;
A glowing influence, prompt to bring
Luxuriance of good.

Original.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. PRINTERS: In my former essay, I endeavored to maintain that any attempt to relieve the present pressures by legislative provision, although it might not violate the constitution, has no recommendation from its expediency. It is a very important inquiry whether any thing, and if any thing, what can be done to relieve the country from the distresses every where visible.

Before I enter upon the consideration of those remedies, whatever they may be, that present themselves to my mind, it may be proper to inquire a little into the causes that have led us to our present situation; and as Providence has cast my lot in a grain, not in a cotton growing section of the country, and as my views are mostly the result of observations made in my own vicinity, you will not be surprised to find my remarks mostly of a local complexion, though some of them, perhaps, may be extended a little.

A hoary veteran has remarked, that the close of every war in which America has been engaged, has produced extraordinary convulsions and distresses in pecuniary matters. Admitting the truth of his experience and observation, one is naturally led to conclude that such uniform consequences result from causes bottomed on the character of the nation; and perhaps your philosophers, after a thousand mistaken conjectures, may some-

times or other discover the particular trait of our national character which produces this result. A backwoodsman must be content to arrive at his conclusions by some mode of reasoning more adapted to his comprehension. At the conclusion of the war, tobacco and cotton were sought with avidity, and prices were realized for them by the planters exceeding their most sanguine expectations. While this continued, the culture of those articles more immediately connected with subsistence, was greatly neglected in those districts which produced the favorite exports: Hence the horses, the beeves, the pork, and the spirits, produced in my neighborhood, found a sure and a profitable market in Virginia, South-Carolina and Georgia. It is with much hesitancy that I venture a conjecture on what it was that occasioned the high prices of produce at the period alluded to. I suppose those articles were really needed in Europe, and that it was some years before the quantity sent to market was sufficient for the consumption. In addition, as Bills of Exchange on England could not be purchased without a high premium, and as the precious metals were mostly in the banks, so that considerable quantities of them could not be obtained, I suppose that merchants, intending to make remittances, were induced to make them in produce whenever there was any hope of realizing their cost and charges: even a small loss sustained in that way, would be no worse than in either of the other. But the markets in Europe becoming overstocked, in process of time, cotton and tobacco fell, and horses, beef and pork fell with them. Now whether this were foreseen by the wise ones or not, I am not able to say. It is certain that but few were actuated by the guarded conduct such a foresight ought to have suggested.

In this period, the banks appeared every where willing to accommodate, and the speculations in European goods and various other things, seemed to invite men of business, whether they had capital or not, to wealth and to happiness. And perhaps the most sagacious could not perceive their danger. Little did they suspect, that by the time they could well open their goods, hosts of pedlers, furnished from the vendue stores in New-York and Philadelphia, would visit every house and every hamlet, however obscure, and furnish the persons to whom they expected to sell, at prices below what their goods had cost them at the regular houses. There was but one way to counterbalance this unexpected blow; it was to sell their goods on a credit, which the pedlers, in general, could not do. The consequence is obvious: those who had purchased their goods by the assistance of the banks, found it difficult to make payment of the customary instalments. In the meantime, the United States' Bank going into operation, sat like an incubus on the local banks, and paralyzed their operations, compelling them to curtail their business, or redeem their notes: The effect has been truly distressing.

I have thus attempted to trace the progress of the disease; let us now, for a few moments, consider the remedy. And here this question meets us at every turn: Will the banks relieve the country? We had better ask, Can the banks extend any further assistance, except in the way of indulgence to their debtors? I have no knowledge of the banking business, except what is sometimes published; But I should think, if circumstances permitted, that the interest of the banks would incline them to put out their notes whenever they could do it with safety; and as they have made no loans for a long time, we must believe that imperious circumstances prevent them. What, then, is to be done? Let every man answer the question by adopting a plan the reverse of that which has brought us to the present crisis. Let retrenchment be the order of the day. We live in a country yielding all the substantial necessities of life; both food and clothing are produced in abundance, and improved methods of farming will make it yield a large overplus. Let the banks extend to their debtors all the indulgence in their power, and occasionally relieve extreme cases. A few years, on this plan, will remedy the errors we have committed, and restore us to independence. In the meantime many, and some of them the most deserving men among us, must pay the forfeit of their indiscretions.

A FARMER.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: Not long since I made some remarks respecting our 'Squires'; since then I have discovered a defect in their manner of transacting business, which demands a remedy, and to which I wish (with due reverence) to call their attention: It is the want of a regular *Chairman* in our county courts. Many controversies have arisen on this very account; and, indeed, it is impossible to do business with any kind of regularity and con-

sistency until this be done. The chairman should sign all orders that are not delivered to the clerk verbally. The necessity of such a regulation was lately suggested to my mind in consequence of having some business to do in court. An order for a useful purpose was granted at my request, which order was signed by a member of the court as *Chairman*; I concluded, as every rational man would do, that I had nothing more to do than to transact the business in pursuance to said order; for which purpose, after the adjournment of the court, I called at the clerk's office for a copy of the said order, when, to my surprise, I found that a counter order had been made by another Justice, who signed his name as *Chairman*! I then made inquiry of the clerk, who informed me that every Justice in the county, provided he attended court, signed his name as *Chairman* at the same term! By this way of proceeding, an order may undergo twenty or thirty mutations in one day! The absurdity and impropriety of such a course of conduct must appear obvious to every man, whose mind is capable of receiving one sensible idea. SOLON.

NUPITAL FONDNESS.

FROM A LATE ENGLISH PUBLICATION.

"The English love their wives with much passion; the Hollanders with much prudence. The English, when they give their hands, frequently give their hearts; the Dutch, give the hand but keep the heart wisely in their possession. The English love with violence and expect love in return; the Dutch are satisfied with the slightest acknowledgments, for they give little away. The English expend many of the matrimonial comforts in the first year; the Dutch frugally husband out their pleasures, and are always constant, because they are always indifferent.

"There seems very little difference between a Dutch bridegroom and a Dutch husband: both are equally possessed of the same cool unexpecting serenity; they see neither elysium nor paradise behind the curtain; and *diff-erence* is not more a goddess on the wedding night, than after twenty years matrimonial acquaintance. On the other hand, many of the English marry in order to keep one happy month in their lives; they seem incapable of looking beyond that period; they unite in hopes of finding rapture, and, disappointed in that, disdain even to accept of happiness. From hence we see open hatred ensue; or, what is worse, concealed disgust, under the appearance of fulsome endearment. Much formality, great civility, and studied compliments exhibited in public, cross looks, sullen silence, or open recrimination, fill up their hours of private entertainment.

"Hence I am taught, whenever I see a new married couple more than ordinarily fond before faces, to consider them as attempting to impose upon the company or themselves; either hating each other heartily, or consuming that stock of love in the beginning of their course, which should serve them through the whole journey. Neither side should expect those instances of kindness, which are inconsistent with true freedom or happiness to bestow. Love, when founded in the heart, will show itself in a thousand unpremeditated sallies of fondness; but every cool deliberate exhibition of the passion, only argues little understanding, or great insincerity.

"Of all nations the Russians behave the most wisely in the circumstance of jealousy. The wife promises her husband never to let him see her transgressions; and he as punctually promises, whenever she is detected, without the least anger, to beat her without mercy; so they both know what each has to expect. The lady transgresses, is beaten, taken again into favour, and all goes on as before. When a Russian young lady is to be married, her father, with a cudgel in his hand, asks the bridegroom, whether he chuses this virgin for his bride? to which the other replies in the affirmative. Upon which the father, turning the lady three times round, and giving her three strokes with the cudgel, on the back, 'my dear,' cries he, 'these are the last blows you are ever to receive from your tender father; I resign my authority and my cudgel to your husband; he knows better than I the use of either.' The bridegroom knows decorum too well to accept of the cudgel stupidly; he therefore assures the father, that the lady will never want it, and that he would not for the world make any use of it. But the father, who knows what the lady might want better than he does, insists upon his acceptance. Upon this there follows a scene of Russian politeness, while one offers and the other refuses the cudgel. The whole, however, ends with the bridegroom's taking it, upon which the lady drops a courtesy in token of obedience, and the ceremony proceeds as usual.

"The nuptial ceremonies of the Russians are very singular. When the parents have agreed upon the match, (though the parties have never seen each other,) the bride is criti-

cally examined by a number of women, in order to discover if she has any bodily defect, and, if any, to remedy it if possible. The bride, on her wedding-day, is crowned with a garland of wormwood, implying the bitterness of the married state.—When the priest has tied the nuptial knot at the altar, the clerk or sexton sprinkles on her head a handful of hops, wishing she may be as fruitful as that plant. She is muffled up and led home by a certain number of old women, the priest carrying the cross before, while one of his subalterns, clad in a rough goat skin, prays all the way that she may have as many children as there are hairs on his garment. The new married couple, being seated at table, are presented with bread and salt, whilst a chorus of boys and girls sing the epithalamium, which is always grossly obscene."

LITERARY.

It is stated in the *Port Folio*, that Sir Robert Ker Porter is preparing for publication his *Travels* for the past four years, through that extent of country embraced under the ancient Syrian, Babylonian and Persian empires; from the banks of the Black Sea to the Euphrates, and from the latter to the mouth of the Persian Gulf.

The Italian Journals mention that a young lady, only twelve years of age, named Maria Catharine Gheradi, a native of Sepolo, has maintained in public a series of philosophical theses, in the Latin Language. Is it not Mr. Addison who says, that arguments are irresistible, when they flow from a pretty mouth?

KENILWORTH, a new novel by the author of *Waverley*, *Tranholme*, &c. is announced as being in the press at Philadelphia. Pet. Intel.

Religious.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN VISITANT.

The following Extract from "*The Liberty of Prophecy*," by Bishop TAYLOR, displays the Christian candour and liberality which ever appear in the writings of that eminent prelate. The beautiful story with which it concludes, or something very like it, has been incorrectly attributed by some injudicious friend, to Dr. FRANKLIN; whose fame, most certainly, does not require the aid of such a borrowed plume.

"Men are now a-days, and indeed always have been, since the expiration of the first blessed ages of Christianity, so in love with their own fancies and opinions, as to think, faith, and all Christendom, are concerned in their support and maintenance; whoever is not so long, and does not dandle them like themselves, it grows up to a quarrel; which, because it is in Divinity, is made a quarrel in religion, and God is entitled to it; and then, if you are once thought an enemy to God, it is our duty to persecute you even to death; we do God good service in it. When, if we should examine the matter rightly, the question either is not revealed, or not so clearly, but that wise and honest men may be of different minds, or else it is not of the foundation of faith, but a remote superstructure, or else of mere speculation; or, perhaps, when all comes to all, it is a false opinion, or a matter of human interest, that we have so zealously contended for; for to one of these heads most of the disputes of Christendom may be reduced; so that I believe the present factions (for the most) are from the same cause which St. Paul observed in the Corinthian schism, *when there are divisions among you, are ye not carnal?* It is not the differing opinions that are the cause of the present ruptures, but want of charity; it is not the variety of understandings, but the disunion of wills and affections; it is not the several principles, but the several ends that cause our miseries; our opinions commence, and are upheld, according as our turns are served, and our interest preserved; and there is no cure for us but *piety and charity*. A holy life will make our belief holy; if we consult not humanity, and its imperfections, in the choice of our religion; but search for the truth without designs, save only of acquiring heaven, and then be as careful to preserve charity as we were to get a point of faith; I am much persuaded we shall find out more truths by this means; or, however (which is the main of all) we shall be secured, though we miss them, and then we are well enough.

"I end with a story, which I find in the Jews' books: 'When Abraham sat in his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man, stooping and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travail, coming towards him, who was an hundred years of age. He received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, caused him to sit down; but observing that the old man ate, and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meat, he asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven? The old man told him, that he worshipped the fire only, and acknowledged no other God. At which answer Abraham grew so zealously angry, that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night, and an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham, and asked him where the stranger was? He replied, I thrust him away, because he did not worship thee. God answered him, I have suffered him these hundred years, although he dishonoured me; and couldst not thou endure him one night, when he gave thee no trouble? Upon this, saith the story, Abraham fetched him back again, and gave him hospitable entertainment, and wise instruction.' Go thou and do likewise, and thy charity shall be rewarded by the God of Abraham."